## NICARAGUA.

THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF SLAVERY.

From The Charleston (S. C.) Mercary.

The following extracts from the private cert e of a very intelligent extizen of Nicaragus convey sale at le information in respect to that very interesting

My DEAR FRIEND: The most important news from liearagua by the last two arrivals is the starement that Gen. Walker had revoxed the ceeree abolishing

Slavery in Nicarsgua."

Slavery in Nicarsgua."

It has come a little sonner than I told you it would,
has not too soon. Now, what can you Virginians do?

Why not you yourself make the start through the

Becord: Blavery is admitted.

Becord: The State is as large as Virginia, and 99 per cent public lands. This I got from the best intermed natives, after careful inquiry.

Third: The lands are rich, and the productions has mest adapted to slave labor, viz:

1. Sugar in perfection; no frost.

2. Tebacco rudely cultivated, but not much inferior the Cuban.

the Cuban.

3. Coffee of good quality—now much neglected.

4. Ineigo—said once to have been the best in the porid, but its culture has been shandoned since the civil wars. It is, however, more easily restored than any other crop, and the vars for its preparation are still to be found on the old estates. They were made by

the Spaniards, of stone and cement.

5. Cocca—from which obscotate is made. A bountial crop, requiring but little labor, and yielding a great value in a small bulk.

6. Rice—very abundant, of the upland varieties.

7. Dye woods, of various kinds and of great value. The irregoing are all produced on the low country adjoining the lake and the Pacide. But there are no marshes, that I saw, in traveling extensively in this regin. As you ascend the mountains which lie to the North and East you meet with other productions, viz:

8. Cott. n. of excellent quality.

9. Then what, which is said to yield well. There are still some old flour mills in this section. Wild Indians leve begin to be fromblesome.

Leve begin to be troublesome.

With wheat appear the fruits of the temperate

11. Open glades, covered with perpetual grass, on which, m some parts, herds of thousands of cattle may

12. A lade higher than the pastures, gold and silver

mines, which the natives are now working with profit, though using the rudest and most inactificial processes; for example, they bring the ore down to their grinding places on the backs of oxen.

13. The best kinds of tumber are to be found in all parts. I was particularly struck with the cedar, beams of which were shown me said to be 117 years old, and

of which were shown me said to be 117 years old, and as sound as they were the day they were just up.

This magnifies in country Gen. Walker has taken possession of in the name of the white race, and now offers to you, to you and your slaves, at a time when you have not a frend on the face of the earth.

What will you do for him? You must support him with men and money. The men most wanted are men of education fit to serve in the civil G overnment, and

of decation fit to serve in the civil Government, and command in the army. Are there not scores of just such men wasting their lives in idences, and without a prespect for the future, in Virginia?

Next, money. Will the South let slip this glorious acquartion, from sheer niggardiness? Rigotly appreciated and rightly urged, it seems to me not only indiviously, but States, would come forward to aid the great and effective champion of their interests, and the only the in the world.

great and effective champion of their interests, and the only the in the world.

Take hold, my dear friend, and make the Southern press take held—bring all your enthusiasm to the work, and let us see what can be done.

I consider the country remarkably healthy, more so than many of our Southern States, unless, perhaps, Western Texas, and I rest my opinion on the following

I spent five months there, and during that time there I spent five months there, and during that time there were troops attituded for longer or shorter periods at the following places: At Castillo Viego, midway the Ban Juan River; at San Carlos, at the exit of the San Juan River from Lake Nicaregua; at the City of Rivas, Viegon Bay, or San Juan det Sur, on or adjacent to the transit road, (there three places constituting one station), at the City of Leon, and for a little while at the term of Masagaps, and at the town of Masagaps, in the contains and at Caragas. At the sixtures and all ouptains, and at Gransos. All the sickness and all with scarcely an exception, occurred at I was for a month on the Transit road, and Granada. I was for a month on the Francit road, and found it as healthy as any country I ever was in; not a care of a ckness that I can remember occurring among citizens or the troops. The last tendays in March, when the Costa Ricans were hourly expected on that feature, there were about 700 Americans assembled in Rivas, badly lodged badly lod, and the great najority soldiers in a bad state of discipline; and Jeneum guits time there was no sickness, and the man began to wear that rugged, bronzed look that is madded by exposure in a healthy atmosphere. In heab high to wear that rugged, blonzed look that is pardured by exposure in a healthy atmosphere. In Granson there was an average of 300 men during the whole five months; for the greater position of that time there were about 200 in Leon. In Gransda one-tailed due. In Leon there was no one sical the empty hunstes of the hospital being a man who secretor-ally snot himself through the jaw, another who shot himself through the jaw, another who shot himself through the gas a sixty cases of cholera which we of take into account two tures cares of cholers, which were taken on a march or three cases of choices, which were taken on a misra from Granada, and lived to get to Leon. There is something at getter peculiar about Granada. A fever prevails there all the time it would seem, which the Americans call yellow fever, and which is as sud-den in its attack, as rapid in its course, and altogether as dangerous. The city is situated not very tar from the head of the lake in a miserably barren, unsultathe rest of the country, and in the neighborhood of a large swamp, as I am told, for I have never seen it. Whatever the cause, Granada, during my stay in Nicaragua, niffered from the rest of the State, as Norfolk die last year from the rest of Virginia. Unfortunately, the next year from the rest of virginia. Unfortunately, it is a very strong military position, the key to the Northern and Eastern sections, and must be well garrieoned. As the acmy goes on increasing, however, a small propertion of the whole force may be sufficient, and these of acclimated men who erjoy perfect health in Grenaca. I mean men who have cook had the lever. I have never seen healthier persons than the old real than the course of Granada. American and Europeans.

I have never seen healther persons than the old resident tore gners of Granada, Americans and European.

In speaking of the productions of Nicaragua, I left out corn and plantains. Tuese constitute the principal diet of the people and the latter serve the great mass for meat as well as bread. A lower diet you could not conceive—hardly good enough for a decent milk cow, and nothing could more strongly mark the low grade of the ninerable human brate that feeds on it. Its great recommendation to him is, that it grows almost speakaneously, and costs him no labor to get it.

Corn is also speaking appropriate and cut as grows.

Corn is also sowed in some places and cut as gra They don't allow it to grow large enough to be cal They don't allow it to grow large enough to be called feder. I was very much ascenered to find most excellent disriptionally wherever I went, but the best were about Leon. I there saw oxen that would take the prize at one of your exhibitions. I think I told you that I myself traveled 150 miles in four days in a cast drawn by four oxen, in the bottest conceivable weather, and apparently without latigating them at all. So much for what I saw in Nearagaa. I speak as an eye w tacss, and I hope you will find in my words that which will interest you, even to the point of action.

Here is something tangible—here is a new State soon to be added to the South in or out of the Union—her is the first piece of Mexico in fact, the whole of which in a short become, will fall into the hands of which, in a short become, will fall into the hands of the wartemen of North America and it behoves you to begin in time to seeme your portion of the prize, for you are going to find it be easy task. I speak of Mexico (including, of course, Central America in the same desting.) with absolute confidence. The expulsion of the Spanish masters has left that constry to the red manual Spanish indicates in inferior and incompetent race. and the result is altersther an allocompetent race, and the result is altersther analogous to too result of emancipation in the West Ind s, just as the cause is similar. In both instances, the support of the strong will and high intelligence of the winte man has been withdrawn, and forthwith the red man and the black man, there are d, but incapable and helplass, have sunk down from the position in which they had been held up and sustained, and ispeed rapidly toward their original and natural backars.

and sustained, and ispeed repeat the acquisition of A prest deal has been said about the acquisition of Cuba, but I think any great change there annot more deubiful; for it is still in the hands of white men—not the strongest, to be sure, but still white men. There the cause at work is only opinion, but on the mainland

I could write much on these subjects, but I am not strong enough for the a tempt. I can only give you these imperiect suggestions, which I beg you to take and develop more fully, in your conversations and through the press.

ARRIVAL OF THE ERICHON.-The United States Mail steamship Ericseon, Capt. Fowler, which teft Liverpool at 10 a. m. of Wednesday, Nov. 12, arrived at this port on Wednesday, 26th, about 1 o'clock. Her news has been anticipated by the arrival of the Persia

PROPELLER BURNED.-We learn from The New London Star, that a propeller running between this city and Providence, and loaded with cetten, was ed on Saturday night on Long Island Sound, near Flum Island. The crow, it is understood, were saved. Purther perticulars had not transpired.

#### KANSAS.

From The London Times, Nos. 10. ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. GLADSTONE

To the Editor of The Time:

Size: I again crave your indulgence while I ask
space in your columns to continue my remarks on the
external appearance of men and things in Kannas.

The company I had on board the steamboat ascending the Missouri might be taken as representing pretty completely the various classes of population in Kansas. The loudest men on board-the rulers and men of authority by virtue of noise-were the Missourians and Border Ruffians generally. Early or late, in the saloop or on deck, at the bar or in the berths, there was no relief from their ceaseless clamor. The rifles on the table or in the corners, and the pistols in their pockets, were so many fresh arguments to strengthen the bra-vaco of their words. No contrary opinion need attempt to stem the corrent of their turbulent bluster. artempt to stem the correct of their turbulent buster. Even so is thin Kalsas. The loudest men, whose authority is gained by the defiance they bid revolver in hand, to all opposition, are the supporters of the political views of the South. The majority of these are natives of Missouri, but many whom I met had come from States as cistart as Georgia and South Carolina—to sppears nee the off-scourings of the population, young mer of spirit and fire, whose love of a fight had tempted

them to engage in the strice.

Next, there were doubtless among my fellow-passengers eitent Free-Soilers—so silent as to their vic as that it would be impossible to identify them, were it not that it went be impossible to identify them, were it not that a Northern man can scarely conocal his more unimpassioned manners, his more careful attention to his dress, and his colder and more formal demeanor in general. So also in Kansas. There are abundant proofs of the existence of quiet and industrious settlers from the North, silently trying to live out the storm, and thus prevent the triumph of a nighty wrong. A considerable portion of these reach Kansas through the Northern State of lows, to avoid the risk of traveling through a Stave State. This accounts for the fact that were I to set all cool temperaments and men silent or Slavery to the credit of the Free-Soifers, that party would still have been very poorly represented among

would will have been very poorly represented among my fellow-passengers.

Further, there were on board Spaniards belonging to New Mexico, fifthy as to their persons, disgussing in their manners. These also form a part of the transient population of Kansas. Moreover, there were everal nums going up to the convent at St. Joseph, and some achierants of the Mormon faith, making them way probably across the plains to Utah. Beside these word Jews, for the most part of German origin, of whom a large class carry on the trading and storokeoping in the towns of Kansas. There were Germans also—called by the Americans "Duto men"—who, intent on making a livelifood, have so thickly settled in Kansas, as in all the western lanes that there are more German. in all the western lanes that there are more German than English names upon the stops and warehouses and they bid fair almost to monopolize the commerce of the country. Then there were others intent on making gain, but not the honest gain of the German-nemery, the professed gamblers. These were men who pl-yed a well-known trick with earls which occupies but a simple minute. They have a service occupies pl-yed a well-known trick with cards which occupies but a single minute. They never accepted a stake of lers than \$100. They began their work late at night, and left the beat by about daylight, carrying with them meny hundreds of dollars which they had gotten from the crinking maddened rullians, fresh from the spod of Lawrence. These, unfertunately, are too numerously represented also in the Territory. Again, there were of our number significant of the Federal Government and officers in the United States army; and, lettly, the African race was represented, not only by the waiters and others employed on the boat, but also by a poor slave who, for selety's soke, was handcuffed and sat oron arily in a corner, where the black barber found for him a seat, dropping only his wrots be ween his knees when a strenger approached, to hide, apparently, the shameful shockle from his gaze.

the chamcful shocks from his gaze.

But amid all trese, Pro-Slavery men, Free-Sollers,
New Mexicans, Mormons, Nuns, Jews, Germans, profersional ramblers, Federal officers, and slaves, there
was no liberty of speech, ut less the license claimed by
the Southern braves be deemed a species of liberty. In
an under tore, and keeping to the German language, I
avenued to condemn the existing outrages, while conan under tore, and keeping to the German language I venured to condemn the existing outrages, while conversing with two Germans. I found them of my own mind but, they added no one durst open his mouth. Or the denial of freedom of speech a curous illustration occurred as our steamer was approaching the border-line of Kansas. The word "aboutton" had unquardedly dropped from the lips of the clera of the boat, not with the customity oath, but with a laugh. "Shut up," was the lists in rejoinder, proceeding from a gruff, hearre voice, "reck'n we're in a section now where you can't say that word, not even in jest, so don't clowd on so mighty powerful; and respect the wishes of the people; it's them that's to rais—d'ye hear, Misert!"

Another fellow-passenger held the same views. He

Another fellow-passenger held the same views. He Another fellow-passenger held the same views. He was a judge, and resident in Missouri. I forget his name, but it might have been O'Frigger. Judge O'Trigger was one of the best looking of the Missouri men. He was evidently well to do, and had the respect of the other, forming of enthe center of a circle before whem he would cell are his opinions. He was a nan of fine frame and handsome appearance—tail, but also stout; his eyes betokened detarmination, and his complex store was no manager of the his check was also font; his eyes betekened detarmination, and his counter arce was not unautractive albeit his cheek was anse foot; his eyes between detarmination and as connectance was not mantractive abbet his cheek was noceasingly, except at mealtime, distanded with the tebacco quid. He was well dressed, wore a "Know-Nothing" hat and had a black coat on his back, which, however, he removed when he est down to ascals, thus making note conspicuous his tebacco-staked shirt-front. This worthy judge was a leader of the talk on board, and I believe I owe much of my personal safety to the fact of my not refusing to form one of his crule of auditors. "The got some boys leaguest up here, and I want to bring them down. Recken property a mighty right safer at home than among those Aboli ion curses. That's what I'm going up for, gentlemen. Got a treep lot there, I recken, altouther, but they re no acce unt there, as things go now, with nose Aboli tion rescals; that's what I'm going up for, gentlemen. Got a treep lot there. I recken, altouther, but they re no acce unt there, as things go now, with nose Aboli tion rescals; that's a fact." Lext, discoursing on the agitaing politics of the day, the subject to which he always reverted—"Those Massachusetts men thought they de have it all their own way, I reckon. Ge us only on their — tracks. We'll soon knock the wind out of them, that's satin. What ou sint have they to do here I should like to know? Let Massachusetts govern itseef I say; and we'll govern ourselves. The do here I say; and we'll govern ourselves. That seem seed the consistency of the consiste conclusion as it was meant—namely, that Messaul should govern Kansus. Then, in order to prevent the intrision of Massachusetts men, he had his remedy at should govern Kansas. Then, in order to prevent the intrusion of Marsachusetts men, he had his remedy at haid. "We're not agoin' to let them pass in, no how. There's tee many in it, by a long eight, a'rady. We're 'most agen the border now, I receou. Catch e'er a one of them passing: by C.—, if I went susiph in. There's one thing we'll do. We'll gass the word round the bont at the last town, so as they can jest have their choice. They must jest be good on the bond or latd. That a how we'll crowd it on een, or they'll have to allow to take the change out of this 'ere revolver of nine. That's no, they must jest be right on the hemper go ashore. We we steed them a mighty steep time but they sin't regain' to carry on that powerful any longer. That's a fact. The judecial functionary repeated many times his plan whe eby to soparate the what from the chaff among the passengers, that, fortuna'ely, when we reached the boundary line the excitenent was too great to admit of the execution. Most probably the whole of it was mere bravade.

The two great divisions in the population of Kunsas are, of course, the Pro-Shavesy men and the Free-Sailers. These are the two rival armies which, having poured during the past two years into the Ferritory, form the bunk of its inhabitants, and now stand side by side contending for the mastery of power in the future State. These parties are sustemptible, asso, of a suborvision, according as their purpose in coneting the Territory are nearest and was heard a long.

future State. These parties are susceptible, also, of a subovision, according as their purpose in cutering the Terbiory are peaceable or washes. A timet notable distinction is that which separates his man who, what ver be the poncy in has exputised, seeks to carry the day by his right of suffrage as a permanent, house testler, and the lover of disturbance who comes to assert vectory at the expense of fusebood treachery, robbery, and bloodshed. Judge O Trager, who had "got same boys up at Kansus," and who did not exercise his threat against those who would not wear the Pr. Shavery badge—namely a bunch of hemp, symbolic of a rope, such are the buttonboke—is thus far greatly more to be respected than the Northern man who, in the pursuit of his cause, should turn his Yankee anyteness to dishonest account.

actioness to dishonest account.

There are, therefore, bona fide relitiers among the Pre-Shavery-men. Judging by the number of slaves, which according to the camus of last year was 12, and which according to the ceneus of leas year was [12], and has not, probably increased since that time, those who have brought their "live stock" with them, in order to cultivate the soil, are not many. A single Scathern plenter will often own four or five times the whole number of slaves existing in Kansas. But in the Western States the ownership is generally limited. Supposing, therefore, the average of "hande" owned by one master in Kansas to be as small as five, which my own observation would lead me to think a very fair estimate, we still have fewer than 40 as the total number of slave-owning settlers in Kansas. It is an unber of slave-owning settlers in Kansas. It is an unber right to hold property in slaves, so many other rights have been trampled under foot, and thousands of kenest men interacted in the peaceful possession of their lands and the legal exercise of their political suffrages. These are, as may be supposed, many beside, who, athough not owning slaves, we yet seemon of their lands and the legal exercise of their political suffrages. These are, as may be upposed, many builds, who, athough not owning slaves, one yet rightful Pro-Slavery settlers. Still, if we are to estimate their number by the evidences of their industry, and set what cities have they exceled, what sands have they brought under culture, what commerce have they produced, where are their farm-houses in the ecuntry,

and their stores, and warehouses, and schools, and elurches in the towns, we should come to the conclusion that if they are as numerous as they profess to be their powers are so above bed by their much taking that they are unable to exhibit any proportionate fruit of the later of their bands.

they are anable to exhibit any proportionate fruit of the labor of their hands.

Of the Pro-Slavery men who are not permanent settles little need be said. These are the "Burder Ruffians," who have figured so much and so ill in the short history of Kansas. Their acts sufficiently indicate their character. Bold, reckless men intent upon one object, and that the extermination of every Free Soiler from the Territory, atterly unserrupulous as to the means by which they seek to attain that object, they are to be seen and heard on every side—now standing in knots at the street corners, or in the bar-roome, concecting their selections of strife; now as marauding "presses," armed to the teeth, galloping acress the county, ready to wayley and bang on the nearest tree shoms ever they meet who will not join their faction; again, in large numbers are subling in some 'grocory, ain, in large numbers assembling in some 'grocery, trounded by whisky and rum barrels, or in the open again, in large numbers assembling in some 'grocory, surrounded by whisky and rum barrels, or in the open air, sdoressed by some one of their leading men some king of the 'five eaters,' who makes them swear to follow him till the last drop of Abolition blood is shed; or, led on in troops by such masters in infamy as Donaldson, Marshal of the United States, or Jones, the Shereff of Donglas County, or David R. Atchison, who left his soft at Washington as President of the United States sense, to engage in this unjust war, and under their generalship planting their cannon before the Free-State buildings in Lawrence, and reducing them to a has, not withstanding the unresisting surrender of the inhabitants. It is of necessity impossible to estimate the number of this Border-Ruffian population, as the number itself varies with the political occasions which call them out. In a single day of election their number has been increased sometimes by the advent of at least 3,000, who have crossed the border in order to control the elections. Many hundreds are at all times organized into volunteer companies, bearing such titles as 'Kickapeo Kangers,' 'Platte County Rilles,' and 'Shot-gun Mintila.' In a circular issued by one of the Missouri sectalities, a few weeks before my visit, the confession's made, while they appeal for help to suitain mete vigorously this organized Border Ruffianism: "The western counties of Missouri have, for the last two years been heavy hared, both in money and time, in spiring the latter of the South Lafsytet County slove has expended more than \$100,000 in mency and as much and more than \$100,000 in mency and as much and more than \$100,000 in mency and as much and more than \$100,000 in mency and as much and more than \$100,000 in mency and as much and more than \$100,000 in mency and as much and more than \$100,000 in mency and as much and more than \$100,000 in mency and as much and more than \$100,000 in mency and as much and more than \$100,000 in mency and as much and more than \$100,000 in mency and a

Caroline, not long below, in mense meetings were bing hid and large suns subscribed, in order, although more than 1,600 miles removed, to express sympathy with these who were fighting the Pro-Slavery battles in

Karees. tion, to their mode of life and place of habitation are not there of permanent settlers. They collect mostly about the large botels and groceries (which is the American emendation of the word "groggery"), and An erican emendation of the word grows of the bar-rooms and gambing houses, where they remain "loading about," as an American would term it, during the day, and at high throw them elves on the floor, if he's be scarce. Her revolvers at their side, and thus, a dozen in a row, prepare themselves for next day's

The name Border Ruffian is one they glory in. am a Border Kuffian, I am; none of your city-raised Ilown Easters. I can draw my bead at forty tod, and be und to shoot cen er anyhow. If the crowd wish, I don't care if we have a band fight before this here bar. dob teared we have a bank the server of the condition of the large stranger, and we'll small in all created by." This, stripped of its many oaths, is a specine of the ordinary way in which a Border man introduces himself. I have seen instances in which the name of "Border Rufflan" has been given to a taxwirsh to to a favorite howe or dog, or as a sign the name of "Border Ruffiau" has been given to a stamboat, or to a taverife hore or day, or as a sign for a greecy. A posuliar style of hat enjoys the same very popular appellation. And the stary is told—I knew not with what truth—of one of the Massouri fair, at a Karasa ball, declining the hand of a Free Solder on the ground that "she was a Border Ruffian, and could not be seen dancing with an Abolitionist." If ere is romance, therefore, even in Ruffianism. Quitting, however, the chivalry of the South, the Free-State party claim notice. There are among these, as in the Southern party, the noisy as well as the quiet—it can that take pleasure in political string as well as the course of Freedom there has been a needless amount of speech-making, and committee forming, and resolution-

side of Freedom there his been a needless amount of speech making, and committee forming, and resolution-passing and pensand ink indignation, as well as more active effort, in the way of fortifying and tenching their strenghold, Lawrence, and organizing into vocunteer armed crips. There has also been scrip issued and credit teken on the strength of the holed for Free State of Karsas. But, ir judicious as many of the acts of the Free Soil party may have been they are at least free from the graver charge of unrestrained violence and lawissices of which the Southern party have given so many grevous exhibitions. In General Lance they have as a scaler a man of spirit and deforminately helmanistic many grevous exhibitions. In General Lance they have as a scaler a man of spirit and deforminately helmanistic many since distinguished himself in a polinical career as the stream of Gevern or of his native State, Indiana, and latterly as a men her of Congress. The first general follows: I have been been sent to be commercial for the other mest roted leader of the Free-State forces, General Robinson. Robinson is by some years Lance sentor that a probably not more than the years old, although his careworn looks in ght betoken a greater age. He, too, has sent rough service in the field, and has had a me experiment of practiced as a physician. His chief value as a leader consists in those qualities of courter, for sight, and pud-ment which, and et to determined every, make a men wise to deliverate and baid to act. General Robinson, as a man of cool, deliberate antion and never-failing resolutions of observations of obs peech-making, and committee-forming, and resolutiveboild to act. General Robinson, as a man of cool, de-l berste action and hever-latting tes dateness of cher-serier has been invaluable to his cause, and has won the acmination of the opposite party. To such an ex-tert has the value of his services unfortunately been cognized that the party in power has thought it ex-cient to detein him through all these Sammer months a prisoner, although untried and uncondemned. The in Indias of Naples and Austria are reproduced in the

en Indiae of Naples and Austria are reproduced in the Urited States of America.

What the Free State men have done in Kansas may be seen by a glance at their well-ordered "claims" or at Lawrence, Topeka, Pawne e. Osawatawae, Tocumsch, Courie City, and the other piaces to which they have given an existence and a name. Lawrence is dignified with the name of city, and with its earthworks and circular forts intended to ward of a Pro-Slavery attack, and its broad "Massachusatts street" occupied by stores and offices of greater and less architectural potence, it is, for a Far-Wes ern town, no inconsiderable place. The new Free State Hotel, which was battered down with the aid of United States cannon, was a substantial building of three stores, by far the finest as well as lorgest house in the whole Territory. For a substantial building of three stories, by far the linest as well as lergical house in the whole Territory. For the rest Western cities must not be judged by European takes. They are always more remarkable on paper than in reality, and, whatever they can show in ealistence, they have much more in prospect. Still, the Free-State settlers in Kansas have, by the introduction Free-State settlers in Kansas have, by the introduction of capital, given a more than usual impulse to settlement in than Territory, and the steam saw-mill, the school-fouse, and the church attest the enterprise and the intelligence with which they have commenced their labors. Contrasting the towns built by the Free-State papearion with Leavenworth or other places with re-tion by his are from the South, one remarks in the former a present number of Succionies, shopkeepers, useful actions, and rough indooren, and in the latter an excess of lawyers, doctors, remiscilers and barkeepers.

Of Leavenworth City, and the manner of the in Kansas both in town and country, I had hope to include a description in the present letter, but must reserve these subjects, with your permission to another countries.

ere subjects, with your permasion, to another com-mination. I am, Sr. your obedient servent, Shrkwillings, Surrey. THOMAS H. GLADSTONE.

# "KANSAS MUST BE FREE."

The undersigned, citizens of Kansas, would mosespectfully call the attention of the friends of Freedom the States to the destitution and sufferings in Kansas. as mace known to the public by the Report of the General Agent of the National Kansas Committee, and abers who have visited our oppressed country; and ce extractly appeal to you for immediate aid, so as to on ply those who will be destitute in Kansas during the cating Winter, with food, medicine and elothing, in order that the " Free-State settlers" may be enabled to remain on the lands which they have occupied as their homes.

And we would indorse the request made by the Karese Central Committee, that all contributions or donations intended for Kansas be immediately fordonations intended for Kansas be immediately for-warded to the National Kansas Committee at Chicago, or to the State organization of the respective States, and we recommend these organizations as the proper channel for all Kansas aid, and we take this occasion to protest against all agents in the States not indersed by these Committees.

C. ROBINSON

W. T. ROWERTS,
A. H. REEDER,
C. R. HOLLIDAY,
M. F. CONWAY

E. A. FOSTER,

SAML C. SMITH.

In answer to the various questions that are pro-pounded in regard to and for E-mess, we would say, briefly: that all moneys or articles sent to the National Committee have been forwarded to the lead of suffer-

Committee have been forwarded to the land of suffering, and have seached their destination in safety. The amount forwarded is not extitions, however, to ropply the destitute during the Wisser.

There are about 3,600 persons who will require eaching, provisions and medicine to keep them till next Soring. All closhing should be forwarded previous to the 15th of December, so after that date the transporta-

tion will be discontinued for the Winter. All packages should be directed, "W. F. M. Arny, No. 11 Marine Bark building, Chicago."
Provisions can be purchased on more reasonable terms certiquous to the Territory than to forward them from the States. It would, therefore, be better to send money to purchase provisions than to send the provisions. Money should be forwarded to the Secretaries of the Sate organizations of the respective States, or to the National Committee at Chicago, of which H. B. Hurd is Secretary, and G. W. Dole Tressurer.

Our present arrangements will enable us to reach every cabin and tent, and equitably disribute the bounty of the friends of Freedom

We have reason to believe that 20 000 farmers and mechanics, who have means to defray their expenses to Kansae, and sustain themselves while they are prepar-

mechanics, who have means to defray their expenses to Kansas, and sustain themselves while they are preparing a bone for their families, are anxious to emigrate text Spring. To all such we would say that we have made arrangements with railroads, secambor's &c., so that we can assist them by furnishing tickets, &c., at a reduction of at least 25 per cent on the usual railes of fare and transportation. All such smigrants who desire information or aid, can obtain it by writing to the subscriber.

subscriber.
We think we have made such arrangements for pro-We think we have made such arrangements for protection it at articles sent to Kansas will not fall into the bands of those who are the enemies of Freedom. And we are fully satisfied that if the Free-State men are sustained through this Winter in Kansas, that even under the present organic law, that fair land must be free territory. Though this is not all that can and must be done, the population must be the basis of all our efforts, they must be sustained there.

You will therefore see that the responsibility re ta upon the friends of Freedom. And if they will liberally, of their abundance supply the means to freed and clothe the lamping and naked, and thus retain them in the Territory, it cannot be desecrated by Slavery.

W. F. M. ARNY, General Arent National Kanasa Committee.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

A NEW WAY OF MAKING A GIRL LOVE A MAN WHOM SHE DISLIKES. From The St. Louis Herald, Nov. 20.

Yesterday, on a peace warrant, Henry Schall was equired to enter into bonds in the sum of \$500 to keep the peace towards Frederick Suppler and wife, before Justice Herkentath. C. C. Kribben and Joseph Jocke for the plaint if, and W. J. Romeyn, esq. for the defendant. From the facts elicited in the case we arrive at the following result:

Frederick Buppler and his wife reside on Menard street, near Marien, and own the property on which they reside. They have a daughter—a beautiful girl, with ruby lips, rosy cheeks and list black eyes, about the ago of 19 years. The old foks, with an eye to their daughter's pecuniary advancement, without regard to ter happiness, agreed wire John Heary Barth that their daughter should marry him. Barth keeps a cabinet-maker's shop near the Soulard Market, and owns considerable property. He is a rough ug y customer, about 35 years of age, with cough shagey, rel whickers, and a few gray hairs. Miss Careline, that is the caughter's name, did not love John cleary Barth, and, therefore, refused to emer into a matrimonial aillance with him. The parents coaxed and person led ber, all to no purpose. The old man promised her \$10.0 as a matringe dower, and \$20.0 additional every six months during his life, in case she consented to narry John Henry Barth, but it was "no go." She would not consent. The old man faully gave Catherine \$20 to purchase her wedding clotning, and instreet, near Marion, and own the property on which would not consent. The old man finally gave Cathe rine \$90 to purchase her widding clothing, and in structed her to accompany John Henry Bach, the cab inct-maker, to a store to purchase them. She said sue bad no elections to accompany John Henry to pur classe the goods, but that she would not wear them as

The clothing was made up, but still the fair Catharia The clothing was made up, but still the late Catharine was inexerable, and would not consent to marry J shu Herry. The parents resolved, after a consultation with John Herry to disgrace her, and by that means succeed in fercing her to marry the man of their choice. In the mean time, John Henry Barth took Catharine to a ball, and there she met with a gallant young sand-harder named Henry Schall, eged 17 years, and upon relating her grievances to him, he sympathised with her to such an extent that room they fell desperately in love with each other.

sich each other.

Shortly after this the parents resolved to consum Shortly after this the parents resolved to consummate their purpose, and locked John Henry Barth up in the bedroom of Carbarine, along with her. John Henry pleaded his love, imploring the fair Catharine to ceneral to a union; but she was still obstante and would not corsent. Finally, John Henry retired to bed, and Catherine walked the floor all night. In the mining her mother seeded her severely, and threat ened to whip her unless she consisted to marry John Henry, and at the same time assured her that, married or not married, she must pass each and every fature night of her existence in the same room with the aforemand John Henry Barth.

This was a bursen. The girl sent word to the other Henry, and he came to the resone. The young manual to keep the girl to a house on Second street, near the Gas Works, and instructed the people to keep the girl until he would be of age, as he intended to notify her.

The old lover and the parents soon discovered her whereabouts, and sought to force her to return home. Her yours lever Henry Schall, then took her out in the country, to his censin (Justice Lehman's), about six in his and left her there. Scholl all this time remined at his father's on Rutger, between Fifth and Sixth stracts. All the above occurred about three months

last Sonday young Schall went out for the fair Catharne, and brought her to the civin a buggs, not dreaming of any deficulty, and laboring under the impression that all would be right. He note know that the course of true tove rever did run smooth. They "the course of true tove rever did run smooth." They passed by Buppier's house. Catharine's mother say the pair, called her hurband, and then faitred. The old man started in pursuit and ran the entire six miles out in the country after his daughter and her young lover. He evertook them at the house of Lohman, and informed Catharine that her mother was dying. The daughter immediately forgot all the harsh trostnent of her mother remembering only one thing, and that was that her dear mother was soon to leave this world. Catharine wanted to ree her mother ere she her atted her last. Young Schall, Catharine and her father got into the buggy and started back for the trum, and a friend of Schall, Charles Schallinof, fearful that all was not right, shouldered his gun and started for town, on foot, to protect Schall in case of a difficulty.

ficulty.

Catharire reached the home of her childhood, and rusted into her mother's bedroom, as she thought, to receive her mother's dying blessing. But she was

receive her mother's dying blessing. But she was slightly misraken, and ring under a strong impression, and soon discovered that she had been sood. As soon as Casharine was fairly in the room, the old woman letged out of bed and seezed held of her, eding her that she was now a prisener, that she couldn's escape again—that she must merry John Henry Barth.

Catharine cried for he p, and cried for her gay lover, Schall to come to the riscue. Schalhoof had now arrived with the gun. Schall seized it and rashed into the lower to recene his lady love. He drove off her serailants with his gun, and sept them at bay, while Schalhoff tick Catharine out to he buggy and made his receive with her. his ercope with her.

The old man had Schall taken up on a peace-warrant

and we bere give the result above. But while the base was progressing, a friend of young Schall's shoped the for Calbarine off out of the justice's effice, to keep her out of the hands of her cruel parents.

### ARRIVAL OF FRENCH REFUGEES. From The Baltimore American, Nov. 25.

There arrived here on Friday night last, on board of the bark Amazon. Capit K rwin nine Fleechmea, sho had been temperated from their native land for political offenses, and who escaped from Cayanne, one of the islands of French Guiena. The manner of their escape was both novel and cangerous, the mode of our veyance riom the island being on a rant constructed by themselves, and made of did twood. After a perilous veyage of five days they read ed Demerara, and from themselves and made of did twood. After a perilous veyage of five days they read ed Demerara, and from themselves and were taken charge of by the French Benevolent Society of this city. Quarters were procured for them at the Stranger's Home, on High street, near Watson, and Mr. Muirhead, the Superintendent, paid overy attention to their comfort and convenience. During Sonday they were visited by the French and English Consus, and also by a number of our French citizens, to whom they communicated freely all the facts relating to their escape and sufferings, speaking very highly of the kindness extended to them by the officers of the Amazon. They left Baltimore yesterday afternoon for New-York, where they have friends, and will be able to fird employment. Their offenses are said to have been entirely of a political character, and not such as would warrant their extradition under the treaty with France, which does not melade offenses of that character. They were in good spirits at their success in reaching this country, and were received with great warmth and cordiality by their countrymen, who furnished them with quarters and means to proceed to New York. The refugees above mentioned arrived in this city

n Tuesday evening.

VALUABLE GIFT.—The Hon. Wos. Sturgis yesterday made a donation to the Mercantile Library Association of a ropy of "Audubon's Birds of America" in five volumes, four volumes plates, folio cdition. The subscription price to this rare and magnifecent work at the impe of its issue was \$1,000. [Beston Traveller, 18th.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION. SECOND DAY.

The Convention was called to order yesterday mor ng by the PRESIDEST, Mrs. Lucy Stone (Blackwell), and the minutes of the previous day were read by the Secretary Mrs. Martha C. Wright, who, by the way, and not Mrs. Paulina Wright Davis, originally called the Convention to order. Nearly 500 people were present. The first resolution was read.

Mrs. ERRESTINE L. Rose said that she hoped that if there was any opposition to the resolution which had ust teen read, it would be expressed. During the last election, although she was in Europe, still the fire of Freedom shed its benign rays across the ocean. Pelitical parties were dissolved; the question no was Freed m or Slavery. This Convention, too, based its acts n not merely upon woman's rights, but upon human rights. She moved that this resolution be put

Mr. MOORE said that during the late Presidential

Mr. Moore said that during the late Presidential canvase he heard more than once from the oldest Member of Congress that the stuggle for Freedom was based on the equal rights of every human being. This singgle was based on the same principle.

Mr. T. W. Biodisson hoped that they should have more speaking from the floor and less from the platform than yesterday. It was positively the that the Republican party was pledged to support the cause of Woman, as they had called upon women to support their cause, if there was any real Democratic party, too, in the country, it must be in favor of Woman's Rights. He was invited to speak in Montpelier by those who were enceavoring to obtain an appropriation from the Vermont Legislature for Kansas, as a when he arrived these the meeting was delayed a day in order that the women of Montpelier might be notified and come to the meeting. "For," said the originators of the movement, "if ing; "For," said the originators of the movement, "if "we get the women in the gall-ries to respond to your "speech, the Legislature can t stand the double fire." He related some nobe instances of womanly heroism in Kanses and offered the following resolution:

It Kanses and offered the following resolution:

Escaled. That the warm sympathies of this Convention at respectfully offered to those noble woman in England who are inagiling against wrongs even greater than those of America wenen, but the same in kine; and we trust that they will be went their demark in logical consistency up if they comprise the full claim for the equality of the axes before the law.

Mr. Higginson enlegized the princip I assertes of Wimin's R, his in England. The English movement excentioned greater obstacles than the American. English winner had superb frames, magnificent muscles, they could speak two or thre languages, but they had n views. He thanked God that he lived in a State where women had views. Man and Woman were ore before God, and so long as Wiman west slave, Man was a despot; so long as her chication was partial, Man's must be partial; and there was need of Woman's Rights Conventions to save the reputation of the century in history.

An ELDEBLY LADY asked what was meant by female views:

An Elderhty Lady asked what was meant by female views!

Mr. Hisomson would refer that to the women.

Mis Rose said that the English women did think, but they had not the moral courage to express them selves. It was her good fortune in Loncon to see not only some of the women who were woll-known, but some young women who were not yet known to A ource. Bise smith, Miss Fox, caughter of the member of Forting and Miss Parkes, were the prime movers in the retition which had been presented to Parliament. But in England men were not yet represented; the principle was that not men but property should be represented. If human rights were not recognized of course it was difficult to secure the recognition of women's rights. The ladies of England, too, bad to strugge expairst aristocratic prejudices, but they had some sympathizers among the tuled; and she thought that they would present a jettion this Wunter which should count it as givers by tens of thousands. She offered the following resolution:

count its a greers by tens of thomesons
following resolution:

Remixed. That we also present our assurances of respect and
Remixed. That we also present our assurances of respect and
of Pauline Boland and Remitted. That we also present our converters in the cause of yarryally to the apporture and co-workers in the cause of warranty in Panis, the worthy successors of Panishe Roland and Leatte Deroney, who, in the face of Imperial despotism, dare

Mrs. Rose said that she dared not name the lovers of freedom in Paris, for their names might be echoed in Paris, and there were prisons there. They wrote, but they could not publish in Paris, they were obliged to do that in Sardinia, and circulate their publications privately. Among the French women there was a total attacted of jeakenry of talents and of worth. But poor France was now coprosed as it had never been approved before. Mere and women were privately implisored, and no paper dared to publish an account of it. When they repoke there of freed in they were obliged to look well to the windows and doors.

A young Giantenna with a very taint sessicion of a numbrache wished Mr. Higginson to inform him whether the claim for weman's rights was founded in nature or revelation.

Mr. Historisses said that the weman's rights move perten pried men and women of the widest range of opinion from these who claimed to be strict Calvinof opinion from those who claimed to be strict Calviniate to these who wants research the imputation of weight profess at all. He believed too, that there were Reman Catholies who were believing in woman's rights. Mrs. Antonette Brown Blackw-li had been spring for time lately in cipherical woman's rights one of the Eithe and she had done it as clearly as the corresponding to time lately in cipherical theory religious. For himself, be derived his woman's rights from the critical laws of God. Was the gentleman answered? The Granting at the claim of woman's rights was peculiar to this specially that he was not as a cred. He maintained that this claim of woman's rights was peculiar to this special to a very small pertion of the world. Now, if the claim were founded in nature it would be found everywhere. It calld not be founded in nature, not we it nomined in revelation that required

woman dictated her sphere. Her vope was intentioned the paider and not for the nestrow. God had diaste ergels to sing and had given them voices; He had note near to do good and had given them powers to do good; He made women for a particular purpose and had given them powers for that. He had been led to these remarks by the rambling and desuitory language he had beard.

guage be had feard.

Mr. Hiscorson said that there were a good many twee who did not know that two and two make four.

According to the gentleman's idea of natural 'awa, therefore, it was not natural that two and two should The President spacered the interrogatory of the

young gentleman with the Golden Rule, and said, sheers yet that when Paul said there was no distinction between Jew or Gentile, bend or tree, make or female flicted with the Golden Rule rever came down from heaven. Then as to nature, capacity in livated rights, the capacity to speak indicated the right to accept the gents man had spoken of the facilities of winners voice. Why, all Europe had heared with delight to Rachel and Jenny Lind. The Nova Scotia women were voting for members of Parliament, and yet bebies were born and dinners were cooked there as well as elsewhere. Among Quahars, we men spoke in meetings, and never promised to obey when they were married; and yet the pleasant faces of the Quakar near proved that they were not henpecked. The gentlen and read not be so particular about a precedent. Columnus had no precedeo. The noble queen where fewels discovered America had no precedent. The Freedent proceeded to right the adoption of the resolutions generally and personality at considerable The President proceeded to arge to adoption of their actions generally end personastely at considerable length. She said one thing which may be quoted: "It is not in our surs, but in our serve.

In Kracasurs, an elderly gentleman, urged that rature and reveration were harmonious, and the Con-

cation acjourned.

#### APTERNOON SESSION. After the re-reading of the resolutions,

Mr. HENRY BLACKWELL spoke of the stillty of dis enson and the uncortaine or bringing up an positive objections to from ne freed in. The current idea was that these women were striving to unsex themselves to obtain something which, if obtained, would be uncrievable by them. He reviewed the disabilities there which women labored in the State or New York. which women labored in the State of New York. They complained that any hosband dranken or otherwise, could rob his wife of he carning and the child on. Wi on the wife died, the bushand had by law the whole of her property; when the husband dod, the wife could get but one third of her husband's estate. No man could he situte to place woman on an equality with man, so far as these things were concerned, but he thought that the right of suffrage was still clearer. The basis of representation was that government rested on the consent of the governed. It was a maxim the world over, that every man, however ignorant, was better qualified to make laws for himself than any other man, however wise, was to make laws for him. The better qualified to make laws for himself than any other man, however wise, was to make laws for him. The law should be made by those who had to obey it. Frem two things women had been shat out, business and war, production and destruction. He thought that if woman's right to engage in military affairs were conceeded it would annihilate war. With regard to business, she demanded that the unconscious legislation of public epinion should allow woman to engage in sny business which she could engage in, and not eneer at her. Half the marriages which were now contracted would not be were woman pecuniarily independent. He did not advocate orlibery. He knew that a man was but half a man until he was well and worthily married. He believed that there was not a man or weman among them who was not capable of such a maniage, and they all knew how few such there were. If he believed that the command to wives to obey their husbands was to be understood as the general of the such as the should first of all command his wife never to obey him.

Miles Reass R. Approacy said that accorded centeres. Mise Steam B. APTHOPY said that several gentlemen

bad brought her donations Two graduals. England had bre ught her 655.

A wonas said that when she was a finite school in the country, she remembered the trustee came to the examination, he complimented the boys, and told than would open to them the avenues of wealth let the no complimented the girls, and told had been a few bright examples of female life tature. She expected something more, but down, and ber heart sat down. If this was there in study for her? She had to hesitate, not so much by Paul, as by the Christ selected some of his apostles from an The only argument which could be arged the physical scalarces of woman, could have moved by miraculous support from him.

Dr. Wellingtons made some remarks, there resolutions were adopted.

The President to were adopted.

The President the were adopted.

The President the states, saking for such are desirable in the logical tion of the various.

Mr. Wendell Phillips thought it would be a commence such movements. The central base of a certical Revolution was, no privileged class. Every decount to have that strength which could have a field—that dans that we have a right to try. Gothe had said that planted an oak in a flower-pot ore of two things would break. Now, here was woman, cribbal would break in the man's devotion to his ideal give arreve from his necessity of providing for her daughters.

After some remarks from Lucertia Merr, whought they abouid remonstrate and demand in the brought they abouid remonstrate and demand in thought they abouid remonstrate and demand in the brought they abouid remonstrate

won en. Open to them the careers of labor, and a with have the incentive to study. O a half the impact he force which man's devotion to his ideal give a caree from his necessity of providing for help and the incentive to study. Or half the impact he following for help and thought they should remonstrate and demand make thought they should be present to the following letter was read;

My Friend: You are promised to be present out speak at the approaching. Woman's Richas Career in the portion of the profit of this evil apparently inseparable from all Rafe gatherings; a very large and infunction portion of a Press, including. I grieve to say, religious as sell see that journals, are prome and eager to rappea column those whom they would undermine and destroy by attributing to them, not the sentiments they be pressonally expressed, but those of others with which they are of have been associated in some reformand which we have been as a speker at the whole of the work pa d, the one twelve to twenty, the other but four to six dollars per men h. The difference in their wages should be to greater than that in their physical and n ental abirty. Stil more glaring is this electropasts, when the two are employed as teachers, and, though of equal efficiency, the one is paid five hundred dollars per annum, the other but two, or in that proportion, merely because the former is a man and the safer sweman. While such disparities exist, right here in this metropolis of American dividualities arist, right here in this metropolis of American dividuality, it is in vain that Concervation stops its core and relates its cyclorows at the amnouncement of a Woman's Rubbs Convention.

111. Regarding Marriage as the most important, most sacred and tender of busing relations, and deeming it

sacred and tender of buman relations, and dooming it irrevocable save by do-th, it seems to me essential that Woman should be profised such a range of copicy. ments, with such accounts recompense, as to easile her at all times to support herself in honored and vir-tuous independence, so that Marriage shall be accepted by her at the circuit of Love and not of Hanger. Much might be urged on this point, but I choose a mply to commend it to the reflection and recollections of

IV. As to Weman's voting or holding office, I dofe IV. As to Weman's voting or holding office, I defer implicitly to here it. If the women of this or any other country believe their rights would be botter secured and their happiness parms of by the assumption on their part of the polarizal francoises and responsibilities of men, I, a Republican in principle from conviction, shall certainly interpose no objection. I perceive what seem to be scricus practical officulties in the way of realizing as hassumption; but there are deficulties not for me but for them. I deem it urgues that men should be so constantly and unqualifically impeached as denying Rights to Woman which the great responsy of women seem quine as reluctant to claim as men are treoneed. I apprehend that whe never women shall generally and earneally desire an equality of political franchises with nor, they will meat with little impediment from the latter.

V. I cannot share at all in the apprehens as o V. I cannot share at all in the apprehentius of those who are alarmed at the Woman's Rights agitation lest it should result in the unvexing of Woman, as her general deflection from her proper sphere. On the contrary, I ten sure that the treast inquiry and discussion will only result in a clearer and truer appropriated of Weman's proper position and a more cause at an rigid achieves thereto. "Let there be light!"—fix rigid acherence thereto. "Let there be light!"—In this is an indepensable condition of all true and healthy growth. Let all convictions find free unance—all grievances be stated and considered. In the large of a cheer atten, I have found those women who were to sclous of defects in the present legal and so in position of their rea among the most readed, faithful and efficient in the cischarge of their household and par attal duties. I feel omfident that a governed discussion of the subject of Woman's Right will result in a more general recognition and cheerful parformance of Woman's appropriate duties.

Rev. Sanuta J. May.

Rev. Samuel J. May.
The Convention then adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

At 74 p. m., the Convention reassembled; the and

ence was twice as large as during the day.

Mr. T. W. Hisginson spoke of the lack of reverser
for women among men. Voltaire had said that ideas were like beards-women and young men had none; Lessing, that a woman who thought was like a med who put on rouge-ridiculous; Maginn, that we thed to hear a few words of wit from a woman justas we lad to hear a few words of wit from a woman justas we liked a few words from a parrot—because it was unexpected. of women wanted to know what men really taought of the charms of the delicacy and ignorance which they flattered they must go not to the bail-room or the pulker, but to the oyster-house or to some worse place. There they would hear them jeer with their jeering companions at the folly they had pushed up by their fair level on the pulker flatter. It was not fragility of frame or mind that men reverenced in women. He continued to speak of the prejudice which women were obliged to encounter and the difficulties under which they labored.

During the latter portion of his remarks, a corpe of